

REMARKS

This is in response to the Office Action mailed June 4, 2004.

Objection to the Drawings

The examiner indicated in a telephone conversation with the undersigned on August 18, 2004 that the objection to the drawings would probably be withdrawn. If not, the examiner will so indicate. Accordingly, no changes to the drawings have been made at this time.

Section 112 Rejections

Claims 12 and 18 stand rejected under 35 USC §112, second paragraph, as allegedly being indefinite. The examiner indicates that the term "value" could refer to RGB values or "codes." Actually, the term refers to neither. The specification describes that "hue or value" may be altered to achieve a desired contrast. Page 9, lines 22 - 23. In the context of color, "hue" means: "the attribute of colors that permits them to be classified as red, yellow, green, blue"¹ Also in the context of color, "value" means: "relative lightness or darkness of a color."²

The specification makes no mention of RGB codes or any other kind of "value." Therefore, the ordinary dictionary meaning of the term in the given context should apply.

Section 102 Rejections

Claims 1 - 9, 13, and 14 stand rejected under 35 USC §102(b) as being anticipated by

¹ Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, Page 586 (copy enclosed)

² Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, Page 1303 (copy enclosed).

Rasansky et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,960,406 (“Rasansky”). The examiner refers specifically to Figures 16A - B, Col. 14, lines 48 - 61, Col. 17, lines 20 - 27, and Col. 18, lines 14 - 18. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections. As can be seen below, Rasansky does not partition a display a display in two dimensions, and does not provide for clicking a partitioned space and coding the clicked space for scheduling an appointment as required by claim 1. Discussion of the failure of Rasansky to anticipate the dependent claims which add additional subject matter is omitted as moot.

Rasansky

Figures 16A - B of Rasansky show a calendar for use in what is referred to as the “Appointnet system.” The days of the week (Sunday - Saturday) partition the display in the vertical direction into seven columns, and the display is partitioned into rows indicating different days of the month (or months) corresponding to the days of the week. As shown and as indicated at Col. 17, lines 20 - 27, events, announcements, reminders, and the like are indicated with text written in the cells of the calendar. Col. 18, lines 14 - 18 discusses detail pages (Figures 21A - C) that show a particular day on the calendar partitioned into time-slots with corresponding text inserted into the time-slots.

The process of creating an appointment, an announcement, a reminder, an invitation, or any other type of time sensitive message is shown in Figure 12. Col. 16, lines 6 - 8. An end user makes entries at his client device 20. That information comes to the Appointnet system through a transport medium 30 such as the Internet. Col. 16, lines 8 - 11. A “View” record is created for the end user who is creating the invitation, and “View” records are made so each of the recipients of the invitation

will be able to see it. Col. 16, lines 14 - 21. Next, the end user's calendar is shown. Col. 16, lines 23 - 24.

Figure 17A through 17F illustrate the sending of an invitation to an end user from an existing end user using the Appointnet system. The calendar's mode (monthly/weekly/daily) is determined by the current state of the calendar in view. Col. 17, lines 28 - 33. In the monthly mode, the inviting user can choose up to 10 time slots for any time sensitive event with pull-down time lists found in each day's cell. Col. 17, lines 33 - 35. Otherwise, the user can use a pull-down menu to suggest up to 10 times and dates that are free for the meeting, and do not appear on the displayed calendar.

The invitee's Email address is filled in or can be selected from a list of addresses that were saved earlier. Col. 17, lines 37 - 42. The subject for the invitation may be filled in as well as the length of time. Upon sending the invitation, a view record is created both for the invitee and invitor. Col. 17, lines 42 - 46. Email may also be sent to the invitee at this time. The Email alerts the invitee about the invitation and lures the user to the site where the user can see and gain access to their calendar. Col. 17, lines 46 - 49.

To create a reminder, an end user selects the "Reminder" button on the left menu bar. Col. 17, lines 60 - 63. A subject is entered, a length of time is entered, and the reminder text can be entered as well. When the Send button is selected the reminder is posed to the client's own calendar. Col. 17, lines 63 - 67.

In a process similar to sending invitations and making reminders, an end user can create an Announcement by selecting the time(s) to place the announcement, entering the Email address of the recipient(s), the subject, and Email text if any. The announcement is sent when the end user selects "Send." Col. 18, lines 1 - 8.

Figures 21A through 21C illustrate detail pages that are available to end users. The detail can be about Announcements for example. To obtain a detail page, an end user looking at his calendar would select an Announcement. Col. 18, lines 13 - 17. The end user would be presented with a detail similar to the one shown in Figure 21A. Any other message visible on a detail page that is presented as a hyperlinked text can be selected from the detail page. Col. 18, lines 17 - 21. Doing so causes the Appointnet system to generate a detail page for that selection. “[D]etail pages are comprised of [sic] details about one message, and these details are inserted into a daily calendar.” Col. 18, lines 24 - 26. “This is done to help the end user avoid scheduling conflicts.” Col. 18, lines 26 - 27.

To summarize, Rasansky provides calendars for each of a number of users. Each calendar is partitioned into cells corresponding to days, and the cells themselves may be partitioned (in detail pages) into detail cells corresponding to hours. In all cases, the display is partitioned in only one dimension, i.e., time. A user may post time sensitive information inside any cell. Showing all of the time sensitive information corresponding to a given cell in a calendar or detail page helps the end user avoid scheduling conflicts, because there may be conflicting information, e.g., two invitations for an appointment during the same time-slot. To communicate with a sender of time sensitive information posted in a user’s calendar, the user Emails the sender of the information.

The Claimed Invention

The invention of rejected claim 1 provides a display partitioned in two dimensions, one dimension corresponding to time and the other dimension corresponding to “each of a plurality of consultants with whom the appointments are to be scheduled.” The invention further provides for

“clicking within a first space associated with both (a) a first set of one or more of the time-slots and (b) a first selected one of the consultants; and coding the clicked said space with a first predetermined code to indicate selection of one of said first set of one or more of the time-slots and the first selected said consultant for scheduling a first appointment.”

Accordingly, the claimed invention provides more than one partitioned space corresponding to the same time-slot, as a result of partitioning the display in two dimensions. Further, merely clicking in a selected one of the more than one spaces corresponding to same time-slot selects a particular consultant for that time-slot. Accordingly, a user of the claimed invention can select between two or more alternative appointment possibilities simply by selecting a partition space and clicking in that space. Moreover, the selection is coded so that everyone on the system can be apprised of the unavailability of the time-slot/consultant combination for future selection.

By contrast, Rasansky fails to disclose or suggest doing anything more than merely posting information in a one-dimensional array³ of time-slots. The time-slots in Rasansky are not partitioned in a second dimension to accept conflicting information in respective separate spaces that can be clicked on to select one or the other. A user of the system can Email responses to users who have posted time-sensitive information in their calendars, but must separately notify every other person he or she wishes to notify that an appointment has been scheduled.

In sum, Rasansky does not partition a display space into two dimensions, does not provide for clicking within a space partitioned in two dimensions, and does not provide for coding the clicked space to indicate selection of a particular partitioned space for scheduling an appointment.

³ A one dimensional array can, as here, be arranged in two dimensions, just as a single line can be written in two dimensions as a raster scan.

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that Rasansky does not come close to anticipating the claimed invention.

Section 103 Rejections

Claims 10 - 12 and 15 - 18 stand rejected under 35 USC §103 as being unpatentable over Beckhardt in view of Beckhardt et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,085,166 ("Beckhardt"). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections because they are based on the assumption that Rasansky anticipates claims 1 - 9, 13 and 14, which is incorrect for the reasons explained above. The rejections are therefore moot.

In addition, applicant disagrees that Beckhardt discloses first and second contrasting colors as required in the rejected claims (where claim 10 has been amended to correct an obvious clerical error in its dependency). The cited description in Beckhardt at Col. 8, lines 3 - 9 merely indicates that color can be used interchangeably with shading--there is no suggestion that different colors (or different shading for that matter) should be used to code conflicts for different invitees. Indeed, there is no reason to use contrasting codings in Beckhardt, since Beckhardt only needs one coding to indicate the presence (or alternatively, the absence) of a conflict. Therefore, the allegation that Beckhardt would suggest the use of contrasting colors in Rasansky is incorrect.

New Claims

New claims 19 - 41 incorporate all of the distinctions mentioned above and are therefore also patentably distinct from the prior art of record for at least the same reasons.

For all of the above reasons, it is respectfully submitted that claims 1 - 41 are in condition

for allowance, and the examiner is respectfully requested to allow claims 1 - 41 and pass this case to issue.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Garth Janke', written in a cursive style.

Garth Janke
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the souls of heroes slain in battle:

fr. MF *vaillant*; fr. OF, fr. pp. of *valere* strong — more at WIELD (14c) y or boldness: COURAGEOUS (~ or carried out with courage or valiantly *adv* — valiantness *n*

valide, fr. ML *validus*, fr. L strong, iacy or force; esp: executed with ities (~ contract) 2 a: well- ce relevant and meaningful (a argument) (~ inference) 3: ap- TIVE (every craft has its own) 3 to accepted principles of sound ~va-*lid-ate*, *va-* *n* — *valid-ly*

ING, TELLING mean having, such and usu. acceptance. *VALID-ity* uth or generally accepted author- requirements for enforceability — L. B. Howard SOUND implies a d grounds (a separate foundation- ovation in higher education is not deense) COGENT may stress either- or lucidity of presentation (a which he was to create a cogent — J. A. Dennis) CONVINCING sug- position, or reluctance to accept- nvinig proof that there was no stresses an immediate and crucial r (a telling attack, made with skill ing) [ML *validatus*, pp. of *validare* : to make legally valid b: to- e; to confirm the validity of (an- elected) 2: to support or corrob- s (experiments designed to ~ his

56) : an act, process, or instance of the degree of validity of a mea-

leric (acid) (1915) : a crystalline- curs esp. in fibrous proteins 5) : TRAVELING BAG

ark — used for a preparation of

al-ka-rē *n* [G & ON: G *walkure*, lain; akin to OE *wælcyrige* witch; hoose — more at CHOOSE (1768) oose the heroes to be slain in bat-

if *vallare* to surround with a wall: ALL (1878) : having a raised edge of the tongue

laē *v-yo-jē*, *-jā* [NL, fr. LL, little e at VALE (1859) : an anatomical : one between the base of the lar-*lar* *adj*

ey, fr. OF *valée*, fr. *val* valley — gate depression of the earth's sur- ountains b: an area drained by point or condition 3 a: HOL- eting of two slopes of a roof that

San Joaquín valley of California]

Valois (Philip VI of France) (ca. yal house that ruled from 1328 to

llonia, fr. MGk *balanidia* pl: of — more at GLAND (1722) : dried, green oak (*Quercus aegilops*) used

fr. ML *valor* value, *valor*, fr. L (14c) : strength of mind or spirit, danger with firmness : personal

ag [Pg *valorizare*, fr. *valor* value, or try to enhance the price, value; governmental action (using sub- al-*o-ra*, *-za-shon* *n*

NT — *val-or-ous-ly* *adv*

OR *n*, often *cap* [Válpolicella, valley Italian table wine

[Antonio Maria *Valsalva* †1723 of making a forceful attempt, at s closed and keeping the mouth- endy of the eustachian tubes or, of d also *Valsalva*

: at WALTZ (1796) : WALTZ, *specif*

) 1 a: having monetary value g desirable or esteemed character- of great use or service (~ *ad- -ble* *adv* al possession (as jewelry), of re- lated in pl. equivalent, or compensation having- quired, or, promised (as money, or

marriage) and that may consist either in a benefit accruing to one party or a loss falling upon the other

val-u-ate \val-yə-wāt-*vt* -at-ed; -at-ing (1873) : to place a value on : APPRAISE

val-u-a-tion \val-yə-wā-shən *n* [MF, fr. *valuer* to value, fr. *value* (1529) 1 : the act or process of valuing; *specif* : appraisal of property 2 : the estimated or determined market value of a thing 3 : judgment or appreciation of worth or character — *val-u-a-tion-al* \-shənəl, -shən-*l* *adj* — *val-u-a-tion-al-ly* \-ē *adv*

val-u-a-tor \val-yə-wāt-*or* *n* (1731) : one that values; *specif* : one that appraises

val-ue \val-*yü*, -*yə*(w) *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *valuta*; fr. fem. of *valutus*, pp. of L *valere* to be worth, be strong — more at WIELD (14c) 1 : a fair return or equivalent in goods, services, or money for something exchanged 2 : the monetary worth of something : mar- ketable price 3 : relative worth, utility, or importance : degree of excellence (had nothing of ~ to say) 4 a : a numerical quantity that is assigned or is determined by calculation or measurement (let *x* take on positive ~s) (a ~ for the age of the earth) b : precise signification (~ of a word) 5 : the relative duration of a musical note 6 a : rela- tive, lightness or darkness of a color : LUMINOSITY b : the relation of one part in a picture to another, with respect to lightness and darkness 7 : something (as a principle or quality) intrinsically valuable or desir- able (sought material ~s instead of human ~s — W. H. Jones) 8 : DENOMINATION 2 — *val-ue-less* \-*yü*-lēs, -*yə*-*adj* — *val-ue-less-ness* *n*

value *vi* *val-ued*; *val-u-ing* (15c) 1 a : to estimate or assign the mon- etary worth of : APPRAISE (~ a necklace) b : to rate or scale in useful- ness, importance, or general worth : EVALUATE 2 : to consider or rate highly : PRIZE, ESTEEM (~s your friendship) *syn* see ESTIMATE, APPRECI- ATE — *val-u-er* \val-yə-wər *n*

val-ue-added *tax* \val-yə-wad-*ad*-*n* (1967) : an incremental excise that is levied on the value added at each stage of the processing of a raw material or the production and distribution of a commodity and that typically has the impact of a sales tax on the ultimate consumer *val-ued* \val-*yü*id, -*yüd* *adj* (1605) : having a value or values esp. of a specified kind or number — often used in combination (real-valued) *value judgment n* (1899) : a judgment assigning a value (as good, or bad) to something

val-u-ta \və-lüt-*ə*, -*tü* \-*tä* *n* [It, value, fr. (assumed) VL *valuta* (1920) 1 : the agreed upon or exchange value of a currency 2 : FOREIGN EX- CHANGE 2

val-vate \val-vāt-*adj* (1829) : having valves or parts resembling a valve; as a : meeting at the edges without overlapping in the bud (~ leaves) b : opening as if by doors or valves (~ capsules) (~ anthers) *valve* \val-v *n* [L *valva*; akin to L *volvare* to roll — more at VOLUBLE (14c) 1 *archaic* : a leaf of a folding or double door 2 [NL *valva*, fr. L] : a structure esp. in a vein or lymphatic that closes temporarily a pas- sage or orifice or permits movement of fluid in one direction only 3 a : any of numerous mechanical devices by which the flow of liquid, gas, or loose material in bulk may be started, stopped, or regulated by a movable part that opens, shuts, or partially obstructs one or more ports or passageways; also : the movable part of such a device b : a device in a brass instrument for quickly channeling air flow through an added length of tube in order to change the fundamental tone by some definite interval — *chiefly* *Brit* : ELECTRON TUBE 4 [NL *valva*, fr. L] : one of the distinct and usu. movably articulated pieces of which the shell of some shell-bearing animals (as lamellibranch mollusks, brachiopods, and barnacles) consists 5 [NL *valva*, fr. L] a : one of the segments or pieces into which a dehiscing capsule or legume separates b : the portion of various anthers (as of the barberry) resembling a lid c : one of the two enclosing membranes of a diatom

valved \valvd-*adj* — *valve-less* \valv-lēs *adj*

valve-in-head engine *n* (ca. 1931) : an internal-combustion engine in which both inlet and exhaust valves are located in the cylinder head

val-vu-la \val-vyo-lə *n* pl -lā *n*, -lē, -lā [NL, dim. of L *valva* (1615) : a small valve or fold

val-vu-lar \val-vyo-lər *adj* (1797) 1 : resembling or functioning as a valve; also : opening by valves 2 : of or relating to a valve esp. of the heart (~ disorders)

val-vu-litis \val-vyo-līt-*is* *n* [NL] (ca. 1891) : inflammation of a valve esp. of the heart

va-moose \və-mūs, -və *vi* *va-moosed*; *va-moos-ing* [Sp *vamos* let us go, suppletive 1st pl. imper. (fr. L *vadere* to go) of *ir* to go, fr. L *ire* — more at WADE, ISSUE (1840) : to depart quickly

vamp \vamp-*vi* (1599) 1 a : to provide (a shoe) with a new vamp b : to piece (something old) with a new part : PATCH (~ up old sermons) 2 : INVENT, FABRICATE (~ up an excuse) ~ *vi* : to play a musical vamp — *vamp-er* *n*

vamp n [ME *vampe* sock; fr. OF *avantpié*, fr. *avant* fore- + *pié* foot; fr. L *ped-* pes — more at VANGUARD, FOOT (1654) 1 : the part of a shoe upper or boot upper covering esp. the forepart of the foot and some- times also extending forward over the toe or backward to the back seam of the upper 2 [vamp] : an introductory musical passage of two or four measures often repeated several times (as in vaudeville) before a solo or between verses

vamp n [short for *vampire*] (ca. 1911) : a woman who uses her charm or wiles to seduce and exploit (men) — *vamp-ish* \vam-pish *adj*

vamp vi (ca. 1915) : to practice seductive wiles on

vamp-ire \vam-pī-*ər* *n* [F, fr. G *vampir*, of Slav origin; akin to Serb *vampir* vampire] (1734) 1 : the reanimated body of a dead person believed to come from the grave at night and suck the blood of persons asleep 2 a : one who lives by preying on others b : a woman who exploits and ruins her lover 3 : any of various So. American bats (genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla* of the family *Desmodontidae*) structurally adapted for subsist- ing on blood and dangerous to humans and do- mestic animals esp. as vectors of equine trypano- somiasis and of rabies; also : any of several other



vampire

bats that do not feed on blood but are sometimes reputed to do so

vamp-ir-ism \vamp-ir-jiz-*m* *n* (1794) 1 : belief in vampires 2 : the actions of a vampire

van \van-*n* *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *vannus* — more at WINNOW (14c) 1 *dial* Eng. : a winnowing device (as a fan) 2 : WING 1a

van n [by shortening] (1610) : VANGUARD

van n [short for *caravan*] (1829) 1 a : a usu. enclosed wagon or mo- tortruck used for transportation of goods or animals; also : CARAVAN 2a b : a multipurpose enclosed motor vehicle having a boxlike shape, rear or side doors, and side panels often with windows c : a detach- able passenger cabin transportable by aircraft or truck 2 *chiefly* *Brit* : an enclosed railroad freight or baggage car

van vi *vanned*; *van-ning* (1840) : to transport by van

van-a-date \van-*ə*, -*dāt* *n* (1835) : a salt derived from vanadium pentox- ide and containing pentavalent vanadium

van-a-dic \və-nād-*ik*, -*nād*-*adj* [NL *vanadium* + E -ic] (1833) : of, relating to, or containing vanadium esp. with a higher valence than in vanadous compounds

vanad-ic acid n (1833) 1 : any of various acids that are hydrates of vanadium pentoxide or are known esp. in the form of salts and esters 2 : VANADIUM PENTOXIDE

van-a-di-nite \və-nād-*n*, -*it*, -*van-ə*-*dēn*-*n* *n* [G *vanadin*, fr. *vanadin* vanadium; fr. NL *vanadium*] (1855) : a mineral consisting of a lead vanadate and chloride and occurring in yellowish, brownish, or ruby- red hexagonal crystals

van-a-di-um \və-nād-*ē*-*m* *n* [NL; fr. ON *Vanadis* Freya] (1835) : a grayish malleable ductile metallic element found combined in minerals and used esp. to form alloys (as vanadium steel) — see ELEMENT table

vanadium pentoxide n (ca. 1885) : a yellowish red crystalline compound, V₂O₅, used esp. in glass manufacture and as a catalyst

van-a-dous \və-nād-*əs*, -*van-əd*-*adj* (1858) : of, relating to, or contain- ing vanadium esp. with a lower valence than in vanadic compounds

Van Allen belt \van-'al-*ən*-*n* [James A. Van Allen] (1958) : a belt of intense ionizing radiation that surrounds the earth in the outer atmo- sphere

van-as-pat \və-'nās-pot-*ē*, -*nās*-*n* [Skt, forest tree, soma plant, lit., lord of the forest; fr. *vana* forest + *pati* lord; akin to L *potis* able — more at POTENT] (ca. 1941) : a hydrogenated vegetable fat used as a butter substitute in India

van-dal \van-dəl *n* [L *Vandalii* (pl.) of Gmc origin] (1555) 1 *cap* : a member of a Germanic people who lived in the area south of the Baltic between the Vistula and the Oder, overran Gaul, Spain, and northern Africa in the 4th and 5th centuries A.D. and in 455 sacked Rome 2 : one who willfully or ignorantly destroys, damages, or defaces prop- erty belonging to another or to the public — *vandal* *adj*, often *cap* — *Van-dal-ic* \van-'dal-*ik* *adj*

van-dal-ism \van-dəl-'iz-*m* *n* (1798) : willful or malicious destruction or defacement of public or private property

van-dal-is-tic \van-dəl-'is-*tik* *adj* (1854) : of or relating to vandalism

van-dal-ize \van-dəl-'iz-*v*, -*iz*-*ing* (1800) : to subject to vandalism : DAMAGE — *van-dal-iza-tion* \van-dəl-'iz-*ə*-*shən* *n*

van-da orchid \van-də-*n* *n* [NL; fr. Hindi *vandā* mistletoe, fr. Skt., a parasitic plant] (1801) : any of a large genus (*Vanda*) of Indo-Malayan epiphytic orchids often grown for their loose racemes of showy flowers — called also *vanda*

Van de Graaff generator \van-də-'graf-*n* [Robert J. Van de Graaff †1967 Am. physicist] (ca. 1937) : ELECTROSTATIC GENERATOR

van der Waals forces \van-dər-'wolz-, -vālz-*n* pl [Johannes D. van der Waals †1923 Du. physicist] (ca. 1926) : the relatively weak attractive forces that act on neutral atoms and molecules and that arise because of the electric polarization induced in each of the particles by the pres- ence of other particles

Van-dyke \van-'dik-, -vən-*n* [Sir Anthony *Van-dyke*] (1755) 1 a : a wide collar with a deeply indented edge b : one of several V-shaped points forming a decorative edging c : a border of such points 2 : a trim pointed beard — *van-dyked* \-'dik-*adj*

Vandyke brown n [fr. its use by the painter Vandyke] (ca. 1850) : a natural brown-black pigment of organic matter obtained from bog earth or peat or lignite deposits; also : any of various synthetic brown pigments

vane \van-*n* [ME (southern dial.), fr. OE *fana* banner; akin to OHG *fano* cloth, L *pannus* cloth, rag (bet. 12c) 1 a : a movable device attached to an elevated object (as a spire) for showing the direction of the wind b : one that is changeable or inconstant 2 : a thin flat or curved object that is rotated about an axis by a flow of fluid or that rotates to cause a fluid to flow or that redirects a flow of fluid (the ~s of a windmill) 3 : the web, or flat expanded part of a feather 4 : a feather fastened to the shaft near the nock of an arrow 5 a : the target of a leveling rod b : one of the sights of a compass or quadrant — *vaned* \vānd-*adj*

van-guard \van-'gārd (also van-'*g*) [ME *vanigard*, fr. MF *avant-garde*, fr. OF, fr. *avant* fore- + *gard* before, fr. L *abante* + *gardē* guard — more at ADVANCE (15c) 1 : the troops moving at the head of an army 2 : the forefront of an action or movement — *van-guard-ism* \-'iz-*m* *n* — *van-guard-ist* \-'ist *n*

va-nilla \və-'nīl-*ə*, -*nēl*-*n* [NL; fr. Sp *vainilla* vanilla (plant and fruit), dim. of *vaina*, sheath, fr. L *vagina* sheath, vagina] (1662) 1 a : VA- NILLA BEAN b : a commercially important extract of the vanilla bean that is used esp. as a flavoring 2 : any of a genus (*Vanilla*) of tropical American climbing orchids

vanilla adj (1846) 1 : flavored with vanilla 2 : lacking pizzazz

PLAIN, ORDINARY

vanilla bean n (1874) : the long capsular fruit of a vanilla (esp. *Vanilla planifolia*) that is an important article of commerce

van-il-lin \van-'l-*ən* *n* (ca. 1868) : a crystalline phenolic aldehyde C₈H₈O₂ that is the chief fragrant component of vanilla and is used esp. in flavoring and in perfumery

\ə-'abut-*ə* kitten; F: table \ər further-*ə* ash \ə-'ace \ə-'cot; cart \ə-'ut \ə-'chin \ə-'bet \ə-'easy \ə-'go \ə-'hit \ə-'ice \ə-'job \ə-'sing \ə-'go \ə-'law \ə-'boy \ə-'thin \ə-'th \ə-'loot \ə-'foot \ə-'yet \ə-'vision \ə-'k-, -e, -æ, -y; E: see Guide to Pronunciation